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Comprehensive characterization of interface and oxide states in metal/oxide/semiconductor capacitors by pulsed mode capacitance and differential isothermal capacitance spectroscopy

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In metal/insulator/semi-conductor structures, capacitance-voltage characteristics and capacitance or voltage transients can be measured in different conditions, which are described and implemented. Each method contains information about charges which are accommodated, captured or emitted by energy levels or bands at interface and inside the oxide. Pulsed capacitance measurements and differential isothermal procedures are analysed and performed. Calibration of the energy scale from the interface potential as a function of the applied voltage and extraction of the interface state spectra and characteristic response times independently are possible with the help of signal processing by Fourier transform of transients at one or few selected temperatures. Different trap filling conditions may help to discriminate between interface and oxide states. These methods are applied to Al/SrTiO₃/Si capacitors as an example.

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INTRODUCTION

With the advent of insulating stacks using compound high-k dielectrics on silicon and other semiconductors, accurate characterization of defect states in these structures is increasingly needed. Extensive characterization of interface in metal/insulator/semiconductor (MIS) capacitors by electrical measurements under both steady-state bias voltage and transient regime [1, 2] have been performed since the sixties, stimulated initially by the development of metal/SiO₂/Si structures then more generally in metal/insulator/semiconductor devices. Because capacitance measurements under pulsed mode and in transient regime afford more versatile and powerful control of the carrier populations, methods relying on deep level transient spectroscopy (DLTS), either at constant voltage or constant capacitance (CC-DLTS), became increasingly used [1, 3, 4]. However, the Fermi level position at interface, or equivalently the energy scale at dielectric-semiconductor interface, was either deduced assuming the unsatisfactory hypothesis of a constant capture cross section of majority carriers by interface states or derived from an inaccurate method involving double filling pulses and the search for a quantity related to the capture cross section. Moreover, standard DLTS and CC-DLTS were firstly unable to discriminate between different families of interface and insulator states characterized by different time constant at the same temperature because of a single time window for the analysis of the transient and secondly the temperature scan used in DLTS induced variations of many physical quantities simultaneously, making model adjustment more difficult. Conversely, isothermal transient spectroscopy (ITS) [5] is free of these drawbacks and able to solve in a very smart and direct way

the calibration of the energy scale at interface provided it is used in differential mode [6]. But the original analog ITS technique relying on the product of time and derivative of the capacitance or its square suffered from a non optimal signal over noise ratio (S/N) and poor resolution in the frequency domain. Fast Fourier transform (FFT) of the digitized capacitance transient [7] is now able to yield both much better S/N because the calculation uses the whole transient, and precise time constant for the excess carriers population relaxation, which can be accurately extracted from several Fourier coefficient spectra in the frequency domain. In the following, isothermal pulsed capacitance and transient methods are analysed with the help of calculations which are fully detailed in the Appendix and applied to Al/SrTiO₃/Si capacitors.

PULSED CAPACITANCE METHOD

All measurements are performed in a PhysTech FT1030 spectrometer which uses a Boonton 72B capacitance meter, whose analog output signals are digitized, and FFT processing of the transient signals. Firstly, the pulsed capacitance method is presented and used in a Al/SrTiO₃/p-Si/p⁺-Si capacitor provided with a 50 nm insulating layer [8], annealed 30 min. at 450 °C under H₂ atmosphere. The silicon layer is doped with $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ boron atoms and epitaxially grown on degenerate substrate. The high frequency capacitance $C_t(V_{G,i})$ of the MIS structure is measured after the end of an accumulation or flat band pulse at each step of the gate voltage $V_{G,i}$ with a variable delay (Fig. 1). Interface states are full of majority carriers up to the energy level reached during this pulse and the charge

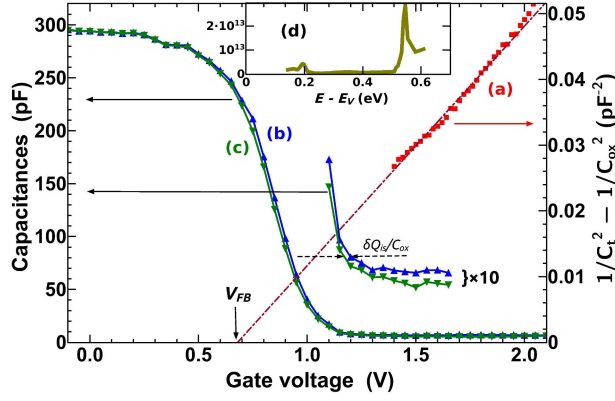


FIG. 1. (Color Online) (a) Difference of the inverse square capacitances of the MIS structure and the oxide layer measured after a $V_{FB} = 0.68$ V pulse within a delay of $d0 = 200 \mu s$; (b) MIS capacitance measured after a -1 V accumulation pulse within a delay of $200 \mu s$; (c) MIS capacitance measured after a -1 V accumulation pulse within a delay of $d1 = 2$ s; (d) interface state density ($eV^{-1}.cm^{-2}$) deduced from the voltage shift between (b) and (c) curves. Measurement temperature is 250 K, low enough to inhibit inversion charge building.

trapped in them changes negligibly at least in the interface energy range above the Fermi level at flat bands in a p-type semiconductor after the response time of the set-up, which is $200 \mu s$ ($d0$). Thus, if the pulse voltage is chosen at the flat band voltage V_{FB} after some trials, V_{FB} can be deduced rigorously from the data from $(C_t^{HF,d0})^{-2} - (C_{ox})^{-2} = \frac{2}{q\epsilon_{SC}N_{di}}(V_{FB} - V_G)$ (equation A.11) in the depletion and deep depletion regimes, as shown in Fig. 1 (a). If the pulse voltage induces accumulation, the same measurement method can be used with two different delays ($d0$ and $d1$) (Fig. 1 (b) and (c) respectively). The first one ($d0$) is the same as previously and the second one ($d1$) is such that interface states has enough time to re-emit their trapped carrier and become empty. From the gate voltage difference $V_G^{d1} - V_G^{d0} = \frac{Q_{is}(\phi_{s0}) - Q_{is}(\phi_s)}{C_{ox}}$ (equation A.13), the interface charge is calculated. Temperature is low enough (here 250 K) to keep the MIS free of inversion charge up to delay $d1$ which is here 2 s. Finally, the ratio of the increment in this interface charge and that of the surface potential $\delta\phi_s = \frac{C_{ox} - C_t}{C_{ox}} \left[\delta V_G + \frac{\delta Q_{is}}{C_{ox}} \right]$ (equation A.17) yields the interface density of states N_{is} in Fig. 1 (d) as a function of the energy E at interface assessed from V_{FB} and equation A.17 applied step by step. Although this method is not accurate when N_{is} is smaller than a few $10^{12} eV^{-1}.cm^{-2}$, a peak in N_{is} is found near midgap like in similar samples already studied [9]. Methods using differential capacitance spectroscopy are more sensitive and additionally bring informations about the transient dynamics as discussed in the next section.

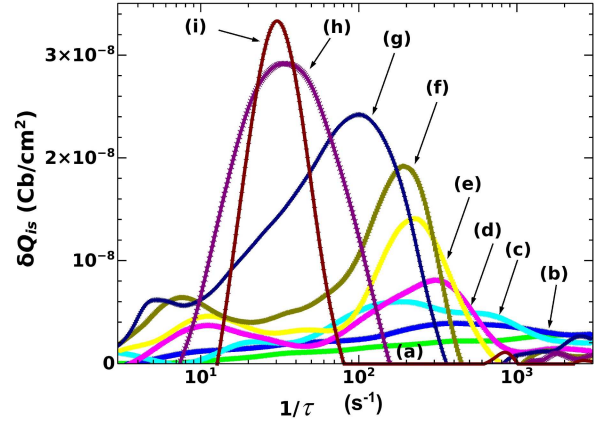


FIG. 2. (Color Online) (a) Differential isothermal spectra calculated from the first real coefficient of the FFT of voltage transients at $V_G = V_{FB}$ (a) $+0.13$ V; (b) $+0.18$ V; (c) $+0.23$ V; (d) $+0.28$ V; (e) $+0.33$ V; (f) $+0.38$ V; (g) $+0.43$ V; (h) $+0.48$ V; (i) $+0.53$ V; with $V_{FB} = -0.67$ V and a temperature of 260 K in the p-type MIS capacitor. Position of the maxima yields the inverse time constant e'_p of each transient. Two main families can be seen in the spectra, corresponding to two different capture cross sections.

DIFFERENTIAL ISOTHERMAL TRANSIENT SPECTROSCOPY

A much more sensitive method consists in performing the difference between two transient regimes that have been recorded at two gate voltage values $V_{G,i}$ and $V_{G,i+1}$ after a voltage pulse V_p affording the same carrier concentration at interface with the same duration t_p . These regimes can be either the capacitance at constant gate voltages $V_{G,i}$ and $V_{G,i+1}$ or the voltage at constant capacitances $C_t(V_{G,i})$ and $C_t(V_{G,i+1})$, both lasting a time window t_w . Measurements are repeated as a function of t_w in order to get spectra from the FFT, at various $V_{G,i}$ (Fig. 2) in samples which are prepared in the same way as previously, except that the oxide thickness is now 15 nm, the MIS structures underwent no post-annealing and were achieved on both p- and n-type silicon.

In order to exemplify the two methods, differential ITS at constant capacitance (CC-ITS) and $\partial Q_{is} = -C_{ox} \partial V_G^{LF}$ (equation A.12) are used for the p-type MIS while constant voltage ITS and $\delta Q_{is} = qN_D \epsilon_{SC} C_{ox} \left[\frac{\partial C_{t,i}}{C_{t,i}^3} - \frac{\partial C_{t,i-1}}{C_{t,i-1}^3} \right]$ (equation A.16) are used for the n-type MIS. Peaks position in the different spectra, as one can see in Fig. 2, allows to derive the inverse response time, or equivalently the inverse time constant e'_p (or e'_n) of each interface state family. Only the main amplitude is considered in the following.

After performing the same calculations as in the previous section to get the surface potential, N_{is} can be derived (Fig. 3 (a)) and the capture cross section σ_p can be de-

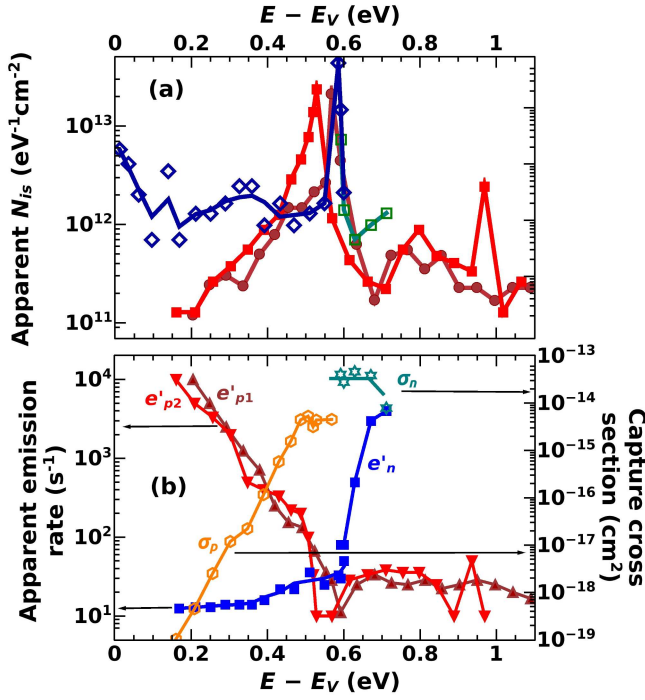


FIG. 3. (Color Online) (a) Apparent interface states density in full symbols for the p-type MIS capacitor (circles for $t_p = 1\mu s$ and squares for $t_p = 1ms$) deduced from differential CC-ITS at 260K and open symbols for the n-type MIS capacitor from differential CC-ITS at 250K; (b) Reciprocal time constants of the transients e'_{p1} for $t_p = 1\mu s$, e'_{p2} and e'_n for $t_p = 1ms$; and capture cross sections of the interface states for majority carriers when the derivation is reliable. In these MIS structures, flat band voltages are -0.67 V and $+0.79$ V for p-type and n-type MIS respectively, as derived from the pulse capacitance method described in the previous section.

duced from the emission rate $e_p = \sigma_p v_{thp} N_V \exp[(E_V - E)/kT]$ for p-type when it dominates the reciprocal time constant $1/\tau = e'_p$ (Fig. 3 (b)), with v_{thp} the thermal velocity of holes and N_V the effective density of states at the valence band edge E_V , or symmetrically for the n-type MIS. It must be stressed that the interface state density obtained in the p-type MIS with two values of the filling duration t_p and that derived for the n-type MIS are very similar near midgap, with a prominent peak between $E_V + 0.53$ eV and $E_V + 0.58$ eV. A second peak appears for the longer filling pulse duration $t_p = 1ms$, probably related to an oxide state because all the proper interface states are already filled at the shorter $t_p = 1\mu s$, the capture time constant being well below $1\mu s$ in accumulation regime. The presence of a second peak nearer the conduction band is confirmed qualitatively by the standard inverse square capacitance characteristics of the n-type MIS capacitor, which shows two inflexions (not shown) because of the term $Q_{is}|_0^{\phi_s}/C_{ox}$ which has to be subtracted from V_{FB} in A.11. Above the main peak, the energy range of N_{is} derived from ITS at constant voltage

in the n-type MIS capacitor is limited to only $E_V + 0.71$ eV because of the failure of the depletion approximation beyond this limit. Conversely, N_{is} can be evaluated closer to the valence band edge in the p-type MIS capacitor with the CC-ITS method, not limited to the depletion regime. However, due to the emission rate of majority carriers which becomes much larger than the set-up limit, the density of states is notably underestimated in comparison to that deduced in the n-type MIS capacitor where the emission rate is much lower in this energy range, well below the conduction band edge. The reciprocal time constants e'_n and e'_p shown in Fig. 3 (b) should display a "U" curve if they were equal to the sum of the emission rates of majority and minority carriers $e_n + e_p$, minority carrier capture being negligible due to the low temperature which prevents the inversion charge to have time to develop. But only the branch which increases toward the majority carriers band edge appear in each type. On the contrary, near midgap and toward the minority carriers band edge, e'_n and e'_p become constant. Such an effect could be an indication of the participation of charge migration inside the oxide because the term $\partial \bar{Q}_{ox}^{LF}$ which has to be added to ∂Q_{is}^{LF} in equation A.5 is proportional to the product of the total charge within the insulator by the ratio of the barycentre of this charge to the insulator thickness, but not likely dependent on the surface potential. Outside this energy range, capture cross sections can be firmly deduced (Fig. 3 (b)). Other ITS spectra would be necessary at lower temperatures to study all the previous physical quantities in the energy ranges closer to the band edges.

CONCLUSION

The methods useful for interface states and oxide states characterization has been thoroughly analysed and exemplified with two kinds of Al/SrTiO₃/Si capacitors. Pulsed mode capacitance measurements allows for a rigorous derivation of the flat band voltage and net impurity concentration but lack of sensitivity for interface state density assessment. Differential FFT-processed ITS, eventually at several temperatures, fulfils all the needs for accurate evaluations.

CHARGES, VOLTAGES AND CAPACITANCES IN A MIS STRUCTURE

Basic equations

In the MIS capacitance, relying on potential continuity, the potential voltage applied on the metal gate V_G can be related to the potential at the insulator-semiconductor interface ϕ_s , referred to as the surface potential in the following, and to the voltage difference across the insulator

V_{ox} through :

$$V_G = \Phi_{MS} + V_{ox} + \phi_s \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where $\Phi_{MS} = \Phi_M - \chi - E_G/2e - \phi_F$, Φ_M being the metal work function, χ the electron affinity of the semiconductor, E_G the band gap of the semiconductor, $\phi_F = (E_i - E_F)/e$ the Fermi potential deduced from the difference between intrinsic and Fermi energy levels in the bulk semiconductor, ϕ_s the surface potential and e the absolute electron charge. The electrical potential reference is taken in the neutral zone of the semiconductor as usual. Using the insulator capacitance C_{ox} per unit surface and applying Gauss theorem from the neutral zone of the semiconductor to the insulator, $V_{ox} = -[Q_{SC} + Q_{is} + \overline{Q_{ox}}]/C_{ox}$, where all the charges are per unit surface, Q_{SC} being the total charge in the semiconductor space charge zone, Q_{is} the charge accommodated by interface states and $\overline{Q_{ox}}$ the product of the total charge within the insulator by the ratio of the barycentre of this charge to the insulator thickness. Then

$$V_G = V_{FB} - \frac{1}{C_{ox}} (Q_{SC} + Q_{is}]_0^{\phi_s}) + \phi_s \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where the flat band voltage is defined when $\phi_s = 0$:

$$V_{FB} = \Phi_{MS} - (Q_{is}(0) + \overline{Q_{ox}})/C_{ox} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$Q_{is}(0)$ being the absolute charge in interface states at $\phi_s = 0$, and $Q_{is}]_0^{\phi_s}$ the net charge when the surface potential goes from 0 to ϕ_s , equal to $Q_{is}(\phi_s) - Q_{is}(0)$. Because one needs to calculate capacitances, charge and potential variations are evaluated in the following.

Charge and potential variations

Differentiating equation A.2 on the one hand for slow (LF) and on the other hand for fast variations (HF) yields respectively :

$$\partial V_G^{HF} = -\frac{1}{C_{ox}} \partial Q_{SC}^{HF} + \partial \phi_s^{HF} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

and

$$\partial V_G^{LF} = -\frac{1}{C_{ox}} (\partial Q_{SC}^{LF} + \partial Q_{is}^{LF}) + \partial \phi_s^{LF} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

where it is assumed that the interface states do not follow the AC HF signal used for probing the capacitance of the MIS structure. The LF variations are also those which are probed in transient measurements like in DLTS and ITS. If variations in the oxide charge happen, a term $\partial \overline{Q_{ox}}^{LF}$ has to be added to ∂Q_{is}^{LF} because these charges play the same role in equation A.2. In the following, $\partial \overline{Q_{ox}}^{LF}$ will be considered as included into ∂Q_{is}^{LF} if necessary.

In the general case, the charge variations ∂Q_{SC}^{LF} and ∂Q_{SC}^{HF} are determined by the semiconductor capacitance C_{SC} , where Q_{SC} is a complicated function $\lambda_D^{-1} f(e\phi_s/kT, e\phi_F/kT)$, k being the Boltzman constant, T the absolute temperature and λ_D the Debye length. However, Q_{SC} is a monotonic function of $e\phi_s/kT$ and its derivative C_{SC} is a univocal function of $e\phi_s/kT$ if the inversion regime is excluded, so that it is possible to get their variations from their differential. The surface potential being defined as the electrical potential at the insulator-semiconductor interface as compared to that in the neutral zone, the depletion charge Q_{SC} is negative in a p-type semiconductor (respectively positive in a n-type one) when ϕ_s goes to positive values (respectively negative values in a n-type semiconductor), while V_G follows the same direction as ϕ_s . These trends being unchanged in other regimes, charge variations in the semiconductor can be defined as follows:

$$\partial Q_{SC}^{LF,HF} = -C_{SC} \partial \phi_s^{LF,HF} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

while the capacitance change is :

$$\partial C_{SC}^{LF,HF} = \left(\lambda_D^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi_s^2} \right) \partial \phi_s^{LF,HF} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

The series HF capacitance can now be defined from A.4, A.6 and the opposite charge variations on the metal electrode $\partial Q_M^{HF} = C_t \partial V_G^{HF}$, where C_t is the total capacitance of the whole MIS structure:

$$C_t^{-1} = C_{ox}^{-1} + C_{SC}^{-1} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Depletion and deep depletion regimes

If the measurements are done at ϕ_s values restricted to the depletion and deep depletion regime, C_{SC} can be replaced by the depletion capacitance per unit surface C_D . If measurements are performed within a time delay, short enough after the end of the accumulation regime and at a sufficiently low temperature, the inversion charge cannot develop at surface potentials able to induce inversion. As a consequence, the depletion approximation remains valid and the deep depletion regime occurs. If the net dopant impurity concentration N_{di} is assumed to be homogeneous, depletion approximation allows writing $Q_{SC} = qN_{di}w$ and $C_D = \varepsilon_{SC}/w$ for a depletion zone width w , a semiconductor permittivity ε_{SC} , and with $q = +|e|$ for a n-type semiconductor whereas $q = -|e|$ for a p-type semiconductor. Then, the depletion charge itself and its variation can be respectively expressed as:

$$Q_{SC} = \frac{qN_{di}\varepsilon_{SC}}{C_D} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

and

$$\partial Q_{SC}^{LF} = Q_{SC} \frac{\partial w}{w} = -Q_{SC} \frac{\partial C_D}{C_D} \quad (\text{A.10})$$

The depletion width and surface potential can also be expressed as $w = \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_{SC}|\phi_s|}{eN_{di}}}$ and $\phi_s = -\frac{qN_{di}\varepsilon_{SC}}{2C_D^2}$. From this last expression, A.2, A.9, and A.8, calculation of the relationship between gate voltage and HF capacitances becomes possible in the depletion regime, provided the term $Q_{is}|_0^{\phi_s}$ is cancelled in A.2. Such a case is achieved if the total capacitance C_t is measured in pulsed mode after the end of a voltage pulse inducing nearly flat bands, within a delay time $d0$ short enough to keep the interface charge at $Q_{is}(0)$. In such a delay time, the term $Q_{is}|_0^0$ vanishes in A.2 and after some algebraic manipulations, one can derive:

$$(C_t^{HF,d0})^{-2} - (C_{ox})^{-2} = \frac{2}{q\varepsilon_{SC}N_{di}}(V_{FB} - V_G) \quad (A.11)$$

From this equation, the doping concentration and flat band voltage can be deduced from the linear part of $(C_t^{HF,d0})^{-2} - (C_{ox})^{-2}$ in depletion and deep depletion regimes after two or three iterations to ensure convergence of V_{FB} with the V_G value used to induce flat bands. Conversely, if C_t^{HF} is not measured just after flat band conditions but rather with enough delay so that equilibrium population in interface states is reached at each V_G step, the term $Q_{is}|_0^{\phi_s}/C_{ox}$ must be subtracted from V_{FB} in A.11. Since it is varying with V_G , both V_{FB} and N_{di} are affected by errors when this method is used, because the first member of A.11 would not only reflect the depletion zone variation but also the interface population variation.

Voltage transients at constant capacitance

Firstly, calculation of transient voltages which can be measured at constant total capacitance are detailed. In constant capacitance DLTS (CC-DLTS) and ITS (CC-ITS), the total HF capacitance is maintained constant after the filling pulse by a feedback loop so that $\partial\phi_s = 0$ from equations A.8 and A.7 and $\partial Q_{SC} = 0$ from equation A.6, both for HF and LF regimes because if fast variations are quenched, slow variations too. Therefore, equation A.5 leads simply to

$$\partial Q_{is} = -C_{ox}\partial V_G^{LF} \quad (A.12)$$

Extraction of the interface charge variations is therefore straightforward in all regimes except inversion and can be monitored as a function of time.

Secondly, if only the whole change in interface charge is needed, a much simpler version of the constant capacitance method can be implemented. As previously, it needs the measurement on the one hand of the capacitance as soon as possible after an accumulation pulse within a delay $d0$, when all the interface states are full of majority carriers up to ϕ_{s0} , and on the other hand after a time delay $d1$ long enough for a complete discharge

of interface states in equilibrium at ϕ_s . If V_G^{d0} and V_G^{d1} are respectively the corresponding gate voltages, their difference, calculated from equation A.2, yields only the following term when performed at the same total HF capacitance, that is at the same ϕ_s and Q_{SC} , irrespective of the regime (accumulation, flat band, depletion or deep depletion), except at inversion:

$$V_G^{d1} - V_G^{d0} = \frac{Q_{is}|_{\phi_s}^{\phi_{s0}}}{C_{ox}} = \frac{Q_{is}(\phi_{s0}) - Q_{is}(\phi_s)}{C_{ox}} \quad (A.13)$$

Therefore, the product of $V_G^{d1} - V_G^{d0}$ by C_{ox} is the integrated interface charge between ϕ_s and ϕ_{s0} , and can be plotted as a function of the gate voltage. It exactly follows the change in oxide potential difference when interface states are either full or empty. When the gate voltage drives the junction towards inversion regime, the inversion charge may be added to the interface charge if the delay is sufficient to build this inversion charge. To avoid such effect, a trade-off about the delay $d1$ has to be determined from transient experiments. In wide band gap semiconductors, a large margin generally exists between majority carriers emission time and inversion time, which can be exceedingly longer in MIS capacitors, so that this problem is not raised.

Capacitance transients at constant voltage

Alternatively, in ITS or DLTS performed at constant gate voltage after a filling pulse, the total voltage variation reads $\partial V_G^{LF} = 0$. Using A.6 and A.8 in A.5 leads to:

$$\partial Q_{is}^{LF} = -\partial Q_{SC}^{LF} \left(1 + \frac{C_{ox}}{C_{SC}}\right) \quad (A.14)$$

In depletion and deep depletion regimes, C_{SC} becomes C_D and equations A.9, A.10 and its differential $\partial C_D^{-1} = \partial C_t^{-1}$ can be used to derive a practical expression relying on the total capacitance variations, which are measurable at high frequency:

$$\partial Q_{is}^{LF} = qN_{di}\varepsilon_{SC}C_{ox}\frac{\partial C_t}{C_t^3} \quad (A.15)$$

Proportionality of the interface state charge variation to the amplitude of the transient capacitance is still valid, but limited to the depletion and deep depletion regimes. It is sufficient to know the net dopant impurity concentration N_{di} , the oxide capacitance C_{ox} and to measure the full amplitude ∂C_t of the total capacitance transient in a long enough time window, and C_t itself, or equivalently the ITS spectrum. If the measurements are done at subsequent values of the gate voltage V_G^i ($i = 1, 2, \dots$), the increment in the interface charge can be calculated with $\delta Q_{is} = \partial Q_{is}^{LF,i} - \partial Q_{is}^{LF,i-1}$ from equation A.15:

$$\delta Q_{is} = qN_D\varepsilon_{SC}C_{ox} \left[\frac{\partial C_{t,i}}{C_{t,i}^3} - \frac{\partial C_{t,i-1}}{C_{t,i-1}^3} \right] \quad (A.16)$$

In practice, the denominators $C_{t,i}^3$ and $C_{t,i-1}^3$ being measured at each step, the terms within bracket can be directly derived from the whole amplitude of the differential ITS spectrum (DITS) also measured at each gate voltage. In constant voltage DLTS and ITS, interface states are detected because they are emitting majority carriers to the majority band, which have an opposite sign to the depletion charge. Such a fact induces an increase of the total capacitance until it reaches steady state because a fraction of these majority carriers contribute to reduce the space charge zone width in order that the overall dipolar momentum of the junction be maintained. However, when the junction is driven deeper and deeper towards depletion from the $i-1$ to the i step, C_t^3 decreases appreciably, irrespective of the semiconductor type, so that the bracket content in equation A.16 is positive, involving a loss of holes ($\delta Q_{is} < 0$) for a p-type MIS or a loss of electrons ($\delta Q_{is} > 0$) for a n-type MIS. These rather tricky considerations do not apply to differential ITS at constant capacitance (CC-DITS), which turns out to be simpler at the expense of a more involved experimental set-up.

Interface states and oxide states densities

The surface potential increment $\delta\phi_s = \phi_s^{LF,i} - \phi_s^{LF,i-1}$ has to be related to the charge increment and gate voltage increment $\delta V_G = V_G^{LF,i} - V_G^{LF,i-1}$ to calculate the interface state density. Replacing differentials by increments in equations A.5, A.6 and using A.8, leads to:

$$\delta\phi_s = \frac{C_{ox} - C_t}{C_{ox}} \left[\delta V_G + \frac{\delta Q_{is}^\infty}{C_{ox}} \right] \quad (\text{A.17})$$

where $\delta Q_{is}^\infty = \delta Q_{is}$ if the transient has been monitored until steady state, ideally after an infinite time. In practice, either the time window t_w used for transient measurements or the time delay dI must be sufficient to ensure that the steady state has been reached. Recalling the previous remark about δQ_{is} , the two increments appearing in this last equation have opposite signs, with a resulting absolute variation $|\delta\phi_s|$ systematically smaller than $|\delta V_G|$, due to the contribution of a part of the applied voltage to the completion of the charge within interface states. In the constant capacitance method, the total capacitance is constant only during the transient, but not when the gate voltage is incremented from one step to the next one. Therefore, δQ_{is}^∞ has to be derived from the variation taking place in equation A.13 in order to calculate $\delta\phi_s$. The ratio of the effective charge variation to the energy change at the interface is easily deduced from either A.12 or A.16, and A.17. It matches the interface states density N_{is} only if the occupancy function f_{is} of interface states goes to either one or zero at the end

of the time window t_w , which is also the transient duration. The first reason can cause underestimation of N_{is} if emission of minority carriers occurs when ϕ_s is such that the Fermi level at the interface is closer to the minority carrier band edge than the majority one. In such a case, it may happen that the final electronic occupancy function $f_{is}(t_w)$ is either not zero (n-type MIS) or not unity (p-type MIS) and hence, the measured charge variation is only a fraction of that which would arise if the whole carrier charge trapped within interface states had been completely emitted toward the majority carrier band. If this fraction is not known, only the apparent charge density spectrum $|\delta Q_{is}/(e\delta\phi_s)|$ can be plotted. A second reason of departure from the effective N_{is} lies in the possible superimposition of the oxide states response, more likely in high-k dielectrics or multi-layer insulators which may contain traps. It is possible to discriminate whether the oxide states contribute or not to δQ_{is} from considerations about the kinetics of charging and discharging states. The main method consists in studying the differential isothermal transient spectra as a function of the pulse amplitude or duration t_p at flat band or under accumulation regime, which can strongly influence the charge trapped in oxide states because of tunnelling of carriers from interface states and charge migration inside the insulator. Finally, once the flat band voltage V_{FB} is known, the origin of electronic energies at the interface, corresponding to $\phi_s = 0$, can be determined from the Fermi level position E_F in the bulk, relative to the majority band edge. Then, each subsequent increment $\delta\phi_s$, calculated from equation (A.17), is added to the previous one and serves to scale the electronic energy at interface. This is the way for plotting either the effective charge density or interface state spectrum in the MIS structure under study.

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